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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1876. NO. 73.

FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

The End Near at Hand.

Result to be Made Known To-day.

Decision in Favor of the *Republicans.*

Further About Murder and Intimidation.

Testimony of Col. J. R. Brooks, U. S. A.

The Black Voters Completely Terrorized.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

Lame Effort to Break the Force of Eliza Pinkston's Terrible Story.

Rebuttal of Eliza Pinkston's Story.

Before the Returning Board at New Orleans on Thursday, the Democrats introduced Charles Tidwell, as a witness in rebuttal of the testimony of Eliza Pinkston concerning the murder of her husband and child, and the outraging of her own person. He swore to having gone to Pinkston's house on the morning of the occurrence, and that he thereaway, some distance away, the body of Pinkston with a number of gunshot wounds in the head, trunk and legs, but that there were no other marks or mutilation of the corpse. The character of Eliza Pinkston was very bad. He had known her for twenty years, she having been the property of his family. He had heard it stated by other negroes that the outrage on Pinkston had been committed by colored men, but it was only hearsay.

J. T. Swan, another witness, testified that Pinkston had had a severe fight, about two months since, with a bad character named Black Brooks, in which the latter came out second best. Brooks then swore to have Pinkston's life, and in his opinion Brooks and his gang committed the murder and outrage. He [Swan] had never seen a more quiet, orderly, sociable election in Ouachita, where he had lived for thirty-five years, than the one on November 7.

The Democrats also offered a large number of affidavits in rebuttal of Mrs. Pinkston's testimony.

Proceedings of the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—The board met at 10:30 A. M., all the members present. There appeared for the Republicans Messrs. Parker, Sherman, Clarke, Hale and Garfield; for the Democrats, Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, Smith and Phillips. The minutes having been read and approved, the following protest, signed by all the Republican candidates for city and parish offices in the parish of Orleans, was read under direction of Mr. Wells:

NEW ORLEANS, November 27, 1876.

To the President and Members of the Returning Board of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, having been candidates at the late election, respectfully request that you may cause the ballots cast in the city of New Orleans to be carefully counted over again before proceeding to canvass the official returns thereof. It is well known that nearly all the tickets were so peculiarly colored and closely printed that a particular and scrutinizing attention given each name thereon, alterations in the names of candidates would escape observation. Nearly all the candidates resorted to the use of printed slips, which, after erasing the names printed on the ticket, were pasted over the names thus erased. Without close inspection of the entire ticket they could not have been discovered. We confidently believe that in the haste of writing the commissioners have thus unintentionally failed to notice alterations favorable to us in many instances. It is only by an inspection of the and scrutinizing attention given each name thereon, alterations in the names of candidates would escape observation. Nearly all the candidates resorted to the use of printed slips, which, after erasing the names printed on the ticket, were pasted over the names thus erased. Without close inspection of the entire ticket they could not have been discovered. We confidently believe that in the haste of writing the commissioners have thus unintentionally failed to notice alterations favorable to us in many instances. It is only by an inspection of the ballots actually deposited that errors resulting from this cause can be remedied. Again, we respectfully call your attention, if you consider it to be within your authority, to a great number of ballots cast by persons naturalized only a short time before and within a few days of the election. We greatly doubt their right to have voted at all. Permit us to direct your attention to the language of Article ninety-eight, Constitution of Louisiana, which declares that 'every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this State for a year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector,' etc. We hold that naturalized persons should combine the citizenship of one year with the residence of one year in the State, as the native citizen is required to do, before he is allowed to vote. We don't think his privileges should be superior to those enjoyed by native born citizens, although we do cheerfully acquiesce in any interpretation of the law which make them equal. The period of time specified in and required by the laws of the United States for the naturalization of alien foreigners is entirely independent of a State law prescribing the necessary residence as a prerequisite to the exercise of the elective franchise. The State takes no cognizance of a foreigner until he is naturalized. Should he be cited to answer to a civil demand in any one of the State courts, he could, and doubtless would, under an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1875 (Statutes at large, pages 470 and 471) have the cause removed to the Circuit Court of the United States. How, then, should he claim the benefit of a constitutional provision which must be inexorably enforced as to native citizens, and which precludes the privilege of the elective franchise until he has resided in the State as a citizen of the United States for the period of one entire year? To hold that an ninety constitutional vote immediately after his naturalization is an unauthorized discrimination in his favor, which is a practical fraud on the rights of those native born and those who have been naturalized in good faith more than one year previously to voting. We respectfully ask if it be practical that the votes complained of be rejected. We invite your attention to the general irregularities prevailing under the system of naturalization adopted by the district courts of the parish, extending to the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans to more than 1,500 certificates of citizenship which are issued to alien foreigners, predicated upon judgments which it appears to have been signed; also to polls Nos. 3, 12 and 14 of the Third ward; to poll No. 3 in the Tenth ward; to polls 1 and 8 in the Eleventh ward. We are credibly informed that protests have been already presented in these instances, based on alleged irregularities. We invite your special attention to them. We further respectfully suggest that the ballots of the Sixth and Seventh municipal districts of the parish and city comprising the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, should be counted as cast for Governor Nicholls and for the parish of Orleans, under authority of Article 83 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and section 1 of act No. 71 of the session acts of 1877, approved March 23d, 1876. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Governor Wells—As this question involves the city, Federal and local State governments, the board, before taking it under consideration, desire to hear counsel pro and con upon the subject. They have fixed this day, and we will give each side one hour for argument. If the gentlemen are prepared we will now go on with that argument.

Mr. James R. Walker then opened the argument on the protest for the Republicans, followed by Colonel Zacharie for the Democrats.

The East Baton Rouge case was called up. Safe boxes from seven polls in which the commissioners returns and tally sheets had been locked up, either by error or design, were brought before the board, that they might be opened to obtain the result of the election at those polls, the Parish Supervisor having omitted any mention of them in his consolidated statement. After a long discussion the board decided not to open the boxes or consider any statement as to the vote other than that received from the Supervisor. Similar action was taken in the case of Tangipahoa, where the vote of one poll was not returned by the Supervisor. By this action the Democrats lose 1,136 votes in East Baton Rouge. No more witnesses will be heard. All interrogatories, answers, etc., must be filed before four o'clock P. M. Friday.

On Tuesday morning, it is understood, the electoral vote, and also the vote of the State, will be promulgated. Members of the board think that the same testimony applies to the State vote which applies to the electoral vote. The board adjourned till ten A. M. to-morrow.

Consideration of the East Baton Rouge case consumed the greater part of the executive session of the returning board to-day. *No outrage witnesses* were introduced, but it is understood a large number of *affidavits* were filed by either party. This city remains as before and since the election, very quiet—no excitement of any kind whatever. The volunteer military organizations of the city to-day turned over the arms they had borrowed from the State to Colonel Leon, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, who presented a requisition for them from Governor Kellogg.

A Forecast of the Result—Republican Victory.

CINCINNATI, November 30.—Redfield, in his special from New Orleans to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: The board is casting about to take speedy action, notwithstanding the predictions that they would delay until the last moment allowed by law. They have opened all the returns, and will hear no more oral testimony. To-morrow they give the lawyers of each side two hours to argue certain legal points, but not longer. Then they will go into secret session and speedily make up their verdict. The result will probably be announced Saturday, as the board has given notice that no affidavit, protest or other document need be handed them after Friday, at four o'clock.

The case is now considered as virtually closed, and the distinguished attendants will start home in a few days. Senator Sherman thinks he may possibly remain until Saturday, but not longer.

From the best information I can get, the board will count in the entire State and national Republican ticket by from 250 to 1,500 majority. They will reach this result by throwing out precincts in bulldozed parishes, and at other points where gross intimidation has been proved by direct testimony.

The more Ouachita parish is investigated the more horrors come to light. There were four well organized rifle clubs in that parish, as the testimony proves, and not less than a dozen Republicans killed, most of them assassinated, and many others wounded. The charge of the Republicans that there was a reign of terror in that parish is completely sustained by sworn testimony and by army officers there.

The other bulldozed parishes are not so bad; that is, there has been less murder, but the evidence proves that the reign of terror was sufficient for the purposes for which it was brought about.

Over two thousand pages of sworn testimony have been taken as to the five parishes, and the facts of murder, whippings and intimidation are fully set out, with details and specifications. Unless the Democrats overthrow this by counter testimony they cannot sustain their case at the bar of public opinion.

The Black Deeds of the White Liners—Testimony of Colonel John R. Brooks, U. S. A.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—Regarding the intimidation practiced by the Democrats, a most important witness appeared yesterday in the person of Brevet Major General and Lieutenant Colonel John R. Brooks, of the Third United States Infantry. This gentleman has been stationed in Louisiana for a number of years, and during the last election had command of the troops in the bulldozed parishes. The Democrats do not attempt to deny or question his evidence, which was substantially as follows: In the parishes of Louisiana, just prior to the election, there was a complete system or organization of the White or Democratic party, which had the effect of terrorizing the blacks. This was especially the case in the parishes of East Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, the blacks of which came to me in large numbers, telling me of threats made and acts committed by white men, and of the consequence of any free political action on their part. The threats were as follows: 'Disharge your bodily fears,' and in some cases extending to death in case [they the blacks] did not join the Democratic clubs and vote the Democratic ticket. I have been told by many black men of both these parishes that during the winter and spring last past many of their people had been killed and beaten by parties to them unknown, who came in the night disguised and armed, in squads numbering from ten to fifty, who would surround a cabin, take the man out and either beat or kill him. This occurred so frequently that the [the blacks] often for weeks at a time slept in the woods, away from their homes. I became satisfied from the frequency and similarity of these reports that this was the fact. After I took command there were but few outrages of this kind brought to my knowledge. Among those I saw was one Coleman Brown, a colored man, who was then suffering from a bullet wound in the thigh, which he averred was inflicted by a man named Ramsey, who was arrested and bound over to appear in court. This was about the first of July. Another man named Gus Jackson, colored, came to me about the last of October, saying that a bullet wound in his head, still open, which he averred was made by one Redus Townsend, on the plantation of John A. Reilly, in East Feliciana. The reason he gave for the shooting was that he [Jackson] would not join the Democratic club. About the first of September a man named Paul Johnson was taken from his house at night by a body of armed and disguised men. He has never been seen since. As to peace and order and obedience to the law, I do not think that there was much in the back part of the parish of East Baton Rouge, or anywhere in the parish of East Feliciana. This is based, of course, on what information I could get from the people of those parishes and the officers of my command and away from my own post at Baton Rouge. Many Democrats in the town of Baton Rouge—I do not now recall the wards—admitted to me on more than one occasion that many violent acts were being done in the back country, which they did not approve of. The organization of the Democratic clubs partook of, as I said I would judge and observe, a military character.

In what is called the back country, which includes the balance of the parish, I think, from the absence of reports of shooting and killing, which has existed for the past ten months, has so completely terrorized the timid blacks that but few of them would dare to vote as they pleased. As to the fact of many black men having been killed by unknown persons, I would say that I know much to be true, from an examination of the inquests, which inquests did not cover all the cases of men found dead, for the reason, given to me by the Coroner in person, that he had been notified to hold no more inquests in the country, and was threatened with violence to himself if he did so. In East Feliciana parish the record of the vote cast there for the Republican ticket would seem to indicate a complete terrorism on the part of the Republicans of that parish. My own judgment, based upon the information received from a large number of black voters of this parish, is that the threats made, and the acts committed by the whites against the blacks, or, in other words, by the Democrats against the black Republicans, were of such a nature and of such force as to deter the Republicans from voting as they choose or not, at all.

Nothing Done Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—The Returning Board met this morning with the usual attendance except the Republican committee, who were absent. Two boxes of East Baton Rouge parish were opened, showing Tilden electors 437, Hayes 19. But little was done, when the board adjourned till to-morrow.

Correspondence Between Northern Republican and Democratic Committees—The Publication of the Evidence Concerning the Late Election.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—The following correspondence took place on Thursday and Friday between the Northern Democratic and Republican committees now in this city, watching the canvass of the vote of this State by the Returning Board:

NEW ORLEANS, November 30, 1876.

DEAR SIR—It is our purpose to communicate to the President copies of the testimony of witnesses taken under order of the Board of Returning officers before commissioners, but we have no means of getting copies of such of these depositions as are taken in behalf of the Democratican didates for electors. If you will secure us copies of such depositions, we will with pleasure transmit them, with copies of the depositions taken by the Republican candidates, so that if printed hereafter, the whole body of the testimony may be read and considered together. We shall be request by you of the gentlemen taking deposition will enable you to comply with our wish for a copy of them.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

To Hon. John M. Palmer, Chairman.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1876.

Hon. John Sherman:

DEAR SIR—Your note of yesterday's date was received this morning, and at once laid before the gentlemen with whom I am associated, and they instruct me to answer that they are extremely anxious that at all the facts relating to the election of Presidential electors in Louisiana shall be known to the people of the United States, but that your request affords no assurance that the evidence collected here will be laid before the country. They further instruct me to say that, though upon other grounds they decline to be the medium of communication between the representatives of the President and the citizens who acted at the late elections as Presidential electors, they would gladly furnish you and your associates in collecting and collating for publication such returns, protests, petitions and evidences taken by all parties with any other papers which may be necessary to a full understanding of all questions that relate to the election for Presidential electors in the State. In view of your proposition and such assurance of a proper understanding of all the facts by the country, we must express our regrets that you declined the co-operative action proposed by us in the beginning.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JOHN M. PALMER.

Address of the Democratic Visitors.

The Committee of visiting Democrats issue the following address:

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1876.

To the people of the United States: On our arrival here, in casting about for approaches to the officials who control the elections in this State, we discovered that they were all of one political party; that the Governor had appointed none but Republican supervisors of election, and that the returning officers constituting the State Board were of the same political school. Influenced by these inauspicious surroundings, our thoughts and hopes were turned toward the eminent gentlemen who had been selected by the President to be present and see that the Board of Canvassers made a fair count of the votes actually cast, and on the 15th of November we invited these gentlemen to meet and confer with us. This co-operation was declined, but we nevertheless have reason to believe that to this correspondence may be attributed the invitation to us on the 18th ult. by the Returning Board to attend and be present at its meetings as spectators and witnesses of its proceedings. Through this courtesy and the services of a competent stenographer, we became possessed of all the essential facts developed on the face of the official papers. We have been furnished with a certified copy of the duplicate statements of votes made by the commissioners of election at each place of voting in the State. From these statements it appears that the Tilden electors received the following votes, to wit: McEnery, 83,712; Wickliffe, 83,880; St. Martin, 83,676; Seay, 83,526; De Blanc, 83,667; Seay, 83,842; Cobb, 83,579; Cross, 83,852; and the Hayes electors received the following votes, to wit: Kellogg, 77,152; Burch, 77,144; Joseph, 74,889; Sheiden, 74,844; Marks, 75,221; Louisiana, 75,376; Brewster, 75,457; Jefferson, 75,594. The result of the vote for Presidential electors, as declared on the face of the returns opened by the Returning Board in our presence for the Tilden electors, was: McEnery, 72,226; Wickliff, 82,326; St. Martin, 82,129; Poche, 82,086; De Blanc, 82,065; Seay, 82,242; Cobb, 81,959; Cress, 82,106. For the Hayes electors: Kellogg, 77,023; Burch, 76,983; Joseph, 74,642; Sheiden, 74,678; Marks, 75,087; Louisiana, 75,157; Brewster, 75,270; Jefferson, 75,390.

In most cases the returns opened by the Returning Board corresponded precisely with the certified copies of the statements of the commissioners of election furnished us. The most material difference arose from the failure of the supervisors of East Baton Rouge, Tangipahoa and of Orleans to forward the statements of votes from all the voting places in their respective parishes. In thirty-five out of the thirty-eight States in the Union, these figures would be conclusive. No one would claim that Tilden and Hendricks were not entitled to the electoral vote of the State; but in Louisiana a tribunal has been set up which, on former occasions, has overthrown the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and for which the power is now claimed in its discretion to change the result of the popular vote at the recent election. In view, however, of the returns and the law and the facts, which should control the Returning Board, with which we have made ourselves familiar, we have no hesitation in saying that the result shown by the votes actually cast cannot be changed without a palpable abuse of the letter and spirit of the law governing the Returning Board, and a manifest perversion of the facts before it. Irregularities have been permitted in some instances by officers conducting elections, and in making returns, but they are about as much on one side as the other, and in no case has intimidation, violence or other illegal acts preventing a free and fair election, there is evidence on both sides, but not of such a character as to affect the general result. In most instances the acts of violence proceeded from mere lawlessness, as in the case of Eliza and Henry Pinkston, and had no connection with politics. It is a significant fact that in the parishes where it is alleged voters were kept from the polls by intimidation, the total vote of such parishes was as large at any one time heretofore, and in the whole State is 1,500 above any vote heretofore cast. An honest and fair canvass of these returns, even under the Louisiana law, cannot materially reduce Tilden's majority as shown on the face of the returns.

JOHN M. PALMER,
LYMAN TRUMBULL,
WILLIAM BIGLER,
G. B. SMITH,
GEORGE W. JULIAN,
H. H. WATSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The War of the Roses.

Rival Houses Occupy the Same Hall

Gen. Ruger Excludes Certain Democratic Members,

Whereupon Wade Hampton and His Fellows Enter Protest.

A Pretty Little Game of the Confederates Blocked.

A New Returning Board to Have Been Made, to Hand the State Over to Tilden.

Two Houses in the Same Hall.

COLUMBIA, November 30.—The Democratic House took peaceable possession of the State Legislature Hall at their regular hour of convening, eleven o'clock, this morning. The Republican House entered the hall at noon, the regular hour of meeting. Both Speakers are on the stand. Wallace (Democrat) is in the chair and Mackey (Republican) at the Clerk's desk. The debate is progressing. Two Republican members, Hampton and Meyers, denounce the action of the Republican House as illegal and unconstitutional. Everything is peaceable and good temper prevails. No person is allowed in the hall except members.

THREE P. M.—The situation is but little changed at the State House. Good humor is manifested on both sides. Some efforts are being made to compromise, which may result satisfactorily. General Ruger has sent his staff officer to the Speaker's stand, and notified the Democratic Speaker, Wallace, that no business to-morrow the Democratic members from Edgefield would not be permitted on the floor of the House. Upon receipt of that order the following letter was immediately sent to General Ruger:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 30, 1876.

General T. H. Ruger, Commanding United States Troops in South Carolina:

DEAR SIR—We have just heard through Major McGinnis, of your staff, your order communicated to Mr. Wallace, Speaker of the House of Representatives, that at twelve to-morrow the members elected from Edgefield would not be allowed upon the floor of the House. To say that we are surprised at such an order is to misstate emotions and pledges made by you to each one of us, is to use very mild language. When the outrage on Tuesday last was committed by the placing of armed officers and men at the door of the House of Representatives, who decided upon the admission of members to their seats, and when the provisions of the Constitution and decision of the Supreme Court were brought to your attention, you distinctly and warmly asserted again and again that your orders were misunderstood, that you did not intend to have sentinels at the door of the hall, and that you had not and did not intend to assume to decide upon the legality of any man's seat or upon his right to enter the hall. You were then reminded that your guard received instructions from one Dennis, a citizen and partisan of Governor Hampton's claim, to admit parties upon his own pass or that of Jones, and had through armed sources excluded all Democrats from the hall until the Democratic organization was completed. You assured us again that such was not your orders. You were told by us that notwithstanding the perpetration of this inexpressible outrage upon the free institutions, the rights of the people, the evils could still be remedied without any violence or bloodshed by the simple withdrawal of your guard from every door of the hall, and that a majority of votes decides all questions in accordance with the laws and usages of legislative bodies. You stated that no troops should be at the door, and that under no circumstances would you interfere except there should occur a serious disturbance of the peace. You pointed your determination to exercise no supervisory control over the body or bodies claiming to be the House of Representatives. All this occurred on yesterday. Last night, in a late interview with General Gordon, you gave the same assurances, and this morning, after both bodies were assembled in the hall, you assured General Hampton that under no circumstances would you interfere except to keep the peace. What, now, can justly measure our astonishment at the issuance of such an order as the one just sent by you? There is no breach of the peace and no prospect of its disturbance. You had it officially brought to your knowledge that absolute good humor prevails in that hall. We cannot refrain from expressing apprehension that the fact that a number of leading Republicans taking issue with the legality of the proceedings by the Republican House has changed your views as to your line of duty. It is proper that we should say, in conclusion, that we protest against this order as a man and your character as a soldier to maintain your pledged position of nonintervention. The Democratic members from Edgefield and Laurens are entitled to their seats by the judgment of the Supreme Court of this State, and we have advised them to remain in that hall until removed by your troops. That issue may be made in this centennial year of American independence whether we have a government of law as construed by the courts, or of a centralized despotism whose only law is force. Let the American people behold the spectacle of a brigadier general of the army, seated by the side of Governor Chamberlain in a room in the State House, and issuing his order to a legislative body, peacefully assembled, in one of the original thirteenth Commonwealths of this Union!

Respectfully yours,

J. B. GORDON,
WADE HAMPTON,
A. C. HASKELL.

The three had been in conference with General Ruger yesterday and to-day.

Wade Hampton's Little Game.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—In Republican circles here it is asserted by men who usually know what is going on inside of politics that the course of the Administration in sustaining the Chamberlain party in South Carolina was largely influenced by information that the Democrats, acting under instructions from New York, did not mean to rest satisfied with the inauguration of Wade Hampton, but intended to carry out a scheme for stealing the electoral vote of the State. The programme was, it is believed, for the Legislature to create a new returning board, and for the board to set aside all the decisions of its predecessor and give certificates to the Tilden electors. With the control of the Legislature, the Democrats, it is asserted, could have successfully played this game and thus have rendered any further question as to how Louisiana has gone a mere matter of idle speculation. With South Carolina, Tilden would have the one vote wanting and six to spare.

Both Parties "Holding the Fort."

NEW YORK, December 1.—The *Herald* prints the following:

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 1.—At one o'clock this morning the Houses are still in session. Members are sleeping, smoking and conversing and a few of them listening to the eloquence of a negro from Charleston county, known as "Fancy Bill," the Santee orator. Both parties are holding the fort till to-morrow. The Democrats know that if they go out they will not be re-admitted, and they propose to stay until twelve noon to-morrow, when the Laurens and Edgefield delegations will doubtless be ejected by Federal soldiers. Seeing this, the Democrats this hour is unique and interesting. Speaker Mackey, Republican, remarked to me, a few minutes ago, that this was the first free, square meeting of the Legislature that had ever assembled in South Carolina. There is a free and easy air about it that does not agree with the situation, as it really is.

Seceding Republicans Likely to Give the Democrats Control.

COLUMBIA, December 1.—The situation is unchanged. Both bodies have occupied the House of Representatives since twelve o'clock yesterday. Numerous propositions for compromise availed nothing. It is now half-past one o'clock, and the United States troops have not obeyed. The Democratic Representatives from Edgefield and Laurens are still in their seats. It is now likely a sufficient number of Republicans will unite with the Democrats, in which event the entire matter will be settled.

An Effort to Adjourn—Ruger Say No.

COLUMBIA, December 1.—A proposition was signed by the two Speakers to adjourn the respective Houses simultaneously to meet to-morrow at noon, with the status of each unchanged, to take effect immediately, provided General Ruger would agree. He refused, on the ground that he must obey orders if he received them from Washington.

FLORIDA.

Some Hard Swearing Indulged In

Nothing Definite as to the Result

TALLAHASSEE, November 30.—The Canvassing Board met at ten o'clock to-day. Alachua county was canvassed and passed, and Baker county taken up. The Democratic managers called attention to the fact that the second return from Baker, besides points of illegality brought against it yesterday, was signed by a justice of the peace appointed since the election, that it was not certified to in the County Clerk's office, and that the County Clerk was not summoned to attend the canvass upon which it was based, and that the official precinct returns were omitted from that return, and a false result reached.

The Alachua county testimony was listened to with interest. The Democrats first offered testimony that the alleged affidavit from Jerry R. Woodruff, purporting to deny certain facts in another affidavit he had made, was dated and executed on the 26th, while the affidavit he proposed to prove it was sworn was dated and executed on the 23d. They then pronounced the affidavit purporting to be from Floyd Dukes a square forgery. The testimony of Messrs. Moore and Dukes as witnesses. Moore swore specifically that all points in his affidavit of the 23d were true; that he had stated the facts therein sworn to on many time and time again; that he was inspector at Archer, and that only 316 votes were cast or counted; that 535 votes were not cast; that he had counted the electoral ticket in blank, not thinking there could be any dispute; that he was approached the other day by James Parnell, a Democrat of the county, who offered one hundred dollars if he would sign a paper. He asked if he had to swear to it. He was told he would not. He then signed it, and received the money. This paper was the one produced by the court as a counter affidavit.

Floyd Dukes (colored) swore he was inspector at Archer precinct; that only 316 votes were cast; that he cannot read or write, and that he never signed a paper showing 535 votes were cast.

Upon a counter affidavit alleged to have been signed by him being read, he swore he did not give it; that ex-Congressman Wales and Justice Belton came to his house to get him to sign it, and offered to pay him one hundred dollars if he would sign it, but he refused.

The Democrats then called attention to the fact that an affidavit from several hundred negroes, swearing that they voted at the Archer precinct, names appear in two places, two names in three places, two names in four places, and five and two names of men proven to have voted elsewhere.

The Republicans submitted objections to two precincts in Columbia county, alleging that the Democratic inspector industriously changed the ballots when they were handed him, and that negroes were taken by three Democratic Swamp Angels before the elections, and after various outrages, were made to swear on their knees they would vote the Democratic ticket.

Pending the examination of papers in other cases the board adjourned.

TALLAHASSEE, December 1.—The Board of Canvassers met this morning in order to allow Republicans introduced witnesses in the Alachua cases. Vance, colored clerk at Archer precinct, swore that the election was fair and regular, and that 535 votes were polled; that certificates were made out to show this number of votes and were regularly signed by Moore and Dukes, inspectors. He described with particularity the method of conducting the election and count. Upon being cross-examined, he swore that he was employed as Clerk of the County Commissioners about one month before the election in the office of Mr. Dennis, and that a tally sheet was kept. He don't know what became of the sheets; that the ballot box was taken to Archer precinct on election night, and kept there till morning, when it was taken in a basket to the court house. Witness was born in Canada and educated at a Buffalo, N. Y., common school.

P. H. Black (colored) was introduced. He testified that he was inspector of election of Archer; that 535 votes were cast, counted and put in their certificate regularly.

The Democrats then filed objections to the vote of Duval county, on the ground that fifty-five Democratic men voted; that thirty-three men voted twice; that sixteen underage; that convictions had been obtained against the inmates of the county jail voted; that the registration list was padded and packed, the only honest name in which was that of Jerry Smith. Commissioners being removed just before the election to make room for Democrats. The Republicans filed objections to twenty-nine votes in Nassau, and twenty-three in Duval, on the ground that two paymasters of the railroad gave Democrats tickets marked with certain numbers to negro employees, and told them they would be discharged if those numbers were not found in the box; that these negroes, through fear, did vote the numbered tickets, and various other grounds of intimidation and violence. The Republicans objected to Alachua county on the ground of intimidation, violence and fraud. The specifications assert that the Democratic inspectors drove the Republican inspectors from the polls and then refused to receive seven Republican votes; that the certificate was signed by the inspectors; that they did not announce the vote to the crowd or to any one else, as 336 votes; that the ballot box was taken to Vance's house, and that a party of negroes came and endeavored to induce him to take it to some other place; that he refused to do so, that he did not put illegal votes in the box; that no one else did; that he was born in Philadelphia and educated in Edinburgh.

Ex-Congressman Walls (colored) testified that he did not offer Dukes $25 or any other sum to sign an affidavit; that he was a Republicans. He did go to Dukes' house with Belton to persuade Dukes to sign it; Dukes said he would sign them about 3 P. M. When they reached town Belton and Dukes retired to Belton's office. Belton came out after a while, saying Dukes has touched the pen and signed. Dukes cannot write his name, but touches the pen and a mark is made for him.

May Bond (colored) swore that he was in Belton's office on the 13th, and saw Dukes put his mark to the affidavit that was read in Court. He saw something in the Archer box being placed on a low bench where the voters could not see it; that one inspector took a handful of tickets out of the box and put them in his vest pocket; that all the Republican votes were taken from the box at one precinct during the dinner hour when it was left open and unguarded.

The board then adjourned for the day. The papers in the other counties will be filed to-morrow, which is the last day for filing papers.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Meeting of the Cabinet.

Situation in South Carolina Discussed.

Dispatches from Ruger and Hampton

No Government Interference Except to Preserve the Peace.

The President's Message Not Submitted.

CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Randall or Morrison to be Elected.

Tilden Favors the Pennsylvanian.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1876.

The Cabinet Meeting To-day was of unusual duration. The entire session was occupied in discussing the situation at Columbia, South Carolina. Two telegrams were read from General Ruger, the one in which he explains the action of the military Tuesday last being given the press to-night for publication. The other referred to statements made by Senator Gordon and others, charging Ruger with making false statements to them, which Ruger most emphatically denies. It is said the latter dispatch Ruger asks for further instructions. Some of the members advocated instructing him to expel the eight members holding certificates from the Supreme Court. Others took the opposite view, contending that the Government had no right to interfere except to preserve the peace. During the session a telegram was read from Wade Hampton to the President, in which he says: "The Democratic members of the Lower House, sixty-five in number, met quietly in the hall to-day with their Speaker in the chair. The Republicans, fifty-nine, also assembled there, and placed their Speaker in a desk. General Ruger proposed to take out of the House eight members duly elected, holding certificates from the Supreme Court, as the only way to get rid of the qualifications of its members. We propose to leave the question to the House. These members will remain until expelled. We have been earnestly desire a peaceful solution. The Legislature will not interfere with the Presidential electoral vote. We seek only a constitutional Legislature properly assembled for the good of the State." The President stated to your correspondent that he only desired to sustain the legislature organized two days before Carolina. He did not intend that the military should interfere except for this purpose, and to preserve the peace. If, after the Legislature had passed the vote, it was found that Hampton was elected, he would sustain him.

The President Did Not Present His Message to the Cabinet to-day, for the reason that he wished to make some alterations.

The Speakership.

There is no reason to change the opinion of yesterday, that the contest for the Speakership is between Morrison and Randall, with the chances in favor of the latter. The announced candidacy of Hiester Clymer complicates the situation somewhat. Many say that he is promised the votes of a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation. If he is and they mean to stand by him, it would seem to antagonize Randall's strength. There are those who say, however, that Clymer's candidacy is a part and parcel of the arrangement to elect Randall. There are few in the Pennsylvania delegation who will refuse to support Mr. Randall, and it is intimated that Clymer's candidacy is intended to hold the votes of Randall in the delegation away from Cox and Sayler. There is a report out that at a meeting in New York between Randall, Morrison and Governor Tilden, it was intimated that Randall was the latter's preference, and it is, moreover, alleged that Morrison was requested to make a canvass to prevent the election of either Cox or Sayler by drawing such strength to him as would not go naturally to Randall. Randall's apparent apathy in conducting his canvass is instanced as giving color to this report. He keeps himself quite shady at the house on Capitol Hill, does not seem to worry over the result, but yet is confident that he will succeed. On the other hand, Morrison continues to assure his friends that he is an actual candidate. He counts, he says, on the Illinois delegation solid, expects the support of the majority of the Missouri delegation, and is reaching for the New England vote. When questioned as to the prospects of the several candidates, he has no false modesty, but says that either Randall or himself will be elected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1876.

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations met to-day and authorized Representative Atkins to report the annual Pensions Appropriation bill on the assembling of Congress. It conforms strictly to estimates calling for $20,831,000.

CABINET MEETING—AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA DISCUSSED.

There was a full meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and the session continued more than three hours. The principal questions discussed related to events at the capital of South Carolina, based on a telegram received to-day from General Ruger, of which the following is an extract:

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 1, 1876.

General T. H. Ruger, Washington, D. C.:

I have carefully abstained from interference with the organization of the House and Senate, and have left it entirely to the Governor and my own belief for the necessity therefore for the preservation of the peace, I placed troops in the State House, but refrained from entering the rooms of either of the Houses on the day of meeting. It came about that for a time the soldiers were placed on either side of the door of entrance to the Hall of Representatives under the following circumstances: A person at the door of the House, and who claimed authority to act under the certificates of those claiming to be members, prior to their admission to the hall, but who, I think, had no legal authority for so doing, applied to a United States officer in command of troops placed in the corridor for the preservation of the peace for assistance, on the ground that he was being pressed upon, and could not perform his duty. Soldiers were placed as stated. As soon as I was fully informed of the circumstances, I ordered the soldiers withdrawn, as I had previously informed Governor Chamberlain I should confine my action to the preservation of the peace, and should do nothing with reference to keeping the parties in the rooms of the Houses, or the rooms themselves, unless it became necessary because of a breach of the peace which the civil officers of the State could not quell. No act was done by the soldiers except that of presence as stated; but whilst they were so present persons claiming the right of entrance under certificates of the Clerk of the Supreme Court were refused admission.

[Signed] THOMAS H. RUGER,
Commanding Troops.

After the adjournment of the Cabinet, inquiry was made of members to ascertain the result of the deliberation, but they declined to make any communication. It is known, however, that additional instructions of an important character have been sent to General Ruger.

A dispatch from Columbia, dated six o'clock this evening, says: Everything remains unchanged. Both parties in the House are expecting Federal interference. General Ruger has issued no orders with regard to excluding the members from Edgefield and Laurens counties from the floor of the House. There can scarcely be a change before to-morrow.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed A. T. Gibbins postmaster at Kanawha Court House, West Virginia.

MISSOURI.

The Metcalfe-Frost Congressional Contest—Frost Wants a New Trial.

ST. LOUIS, December 1.—In the Metcalfe-Frost case to-day, the respondants, instead of taking an appeal or applying for a writ of error, moved arrest of judgment, dismissal of the petition of the relator, and refusal of the alternative writ of mandamus, specifying various causes therefor. They also filed a motion for a new trial for the causes set forth in the motion of arrest of judgment. The relator then filed a bill of exceptions to the overruling of the motion for judgment. These were all taken under advisement by the court, and the matter will come up again to-morrow.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for November.

Increase During the Month $457,662.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—Following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for the month of November:

Six per cent. bonds	$994,999,650	
Five per cent. bonds	712,330,450	
Total coin bonds		$1,697,330,100
Lawful money debt		14,060,080
Matured debt		2,219,700
Legal tenders	$366,976,697	
Certificates of deposit	40,725,000	
Fractional currency	27,408,508	
Coin certificates	37,413,500	
Total without interest		472,523,715
Total debt		$2,186,133,516
Total interest		35,550,269
Total debt and interest		$2,221,735,784

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

THE senior class of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, a Lutheran institution, have invited Colonel ROBERT INGERSOLL to lecture before them. Now look out for another pious howl from the Democratic press.

DR. REDFIELD, the Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who is pronounced by the Democratic press an important and competent witness, writes from New Orleans that if a fair and impartial election, like that in Ohio, had been held in Louisiana, it would have given a Republican majority of ten or fifteen thousand.

THE St. Louis *Republican* is greatly exercised over a Democratic rumor that President GRANT will have fifty thousand Pennsylvania militia in Washington on the fourth of March next, and that "the State is now being secretely put upon a war footing." Which merely recalls the old saying: "Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind: The thief doth fear each bush an officer."

THE special train which carried General SHERIDAN to New Orleans, was, it will be remembered, ditched at a certain point in Mississippi. The special train which bore him from New Orleans also met with obstructions at eight different places on the road, the locomotive being thrown from the track at Stone Point, and the engineer seriously injured. Accidents from design, probably.

DEMOCRATS have asked whether Governor HAYES could afford to take the Presidency if counted in by fraud? HAYES has manfully declared that he would not accept an election gained through fraud of any kind. In the light of recent developments, it may well be asked whether Governor TILDEN could afford to accept an office to which he had been elected by overawing legal voters and circling the ballot box with outrage and murder? Will he follow the example of Governor PALMER, General SMITH and other Democratic leaders, and denounce the assassinations and murders committed in the South? Will he?

THERE would seem to be absolutely no limit to the damnable fiendishness of the Louisiana "bulldozers." The colored woman ELIZA PINKSTON, whose harrowing story before the Canvassing Board sent a thrill of horror throughout the entire North, was on Tuesday night visited at her place of sojourn by three Democrats, one of whom she declares by name to be one of the scoundrels who so brutally assaulted her in Ouachita. He drew a pistol on her as she lay prostrate, when she leaped from her bed and fled through a door down stairs. The evident object was to kidnap her and CORA WILLIAMS, also a Republican witness. She shrieked and the villain fled before the police arrived. The United States Marshal drove at eleven o'clock at night to the house and posted guards. The piteous tale of this poor woman's wrongs is enough to move a heart of stone.

DR. HEICHHOLD, of Brookville, Jefferson county, Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, has again been ordered to the Northwest frontier, and will have charge of the Tenth Special Agency district, with headquarters at St. Paul. Dr. HEICHHOLD is an unusally efficient and trustworthy public official, and is as vigilant as faithful in the discharge of his duty. He has already had large and varied experience as a Treasury agent on the frontier, and his graphic letters to the COMMERCIAL from that region have instructed and delighted many thousands of our readers. Dr. HEICHHOLD will not only prove an ubiquitous terror to the evildoers of the Northwest, but he will also form a valuable accession to the leaders of the Republican party in that important part of the country. His services in this State during the late campaign were alike vigorous and valuable, and he will carry the same exhaustless energy and vitality with him into his new field of labor.

THE horrible story detailed by Mrs. PINKSTON, before the Louisiana Returning Board, is being rung into the ears of the nation, as it could not have been under any other circumstances. The eyes of the whole country are fixed upon the doings of that board; men of acknowledged ability and high reputation, representing both political parties, are present to witness what transpires; and the testimony is taken under those rules of evidence by which the credibility of witnesses may be put to the severest test. But there is really nothing new in Mrs. PINKSTON's story, appalling as are the facts which she recites. Her case is but one of many, equally atrocious and horrible, which have been brought to the notice of the public, in various ways, during the past few years. Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina, each have furnished many parallel cases. The country was not stirred by them as it should have been, because they were vehemently denied by the entire Democratic press and people of the South, and sneeringly alluded to as "campaign lies." These denials were echoed by the Northern Democratic press and people, and the statements characterized as "manufactured" for political effect. In this way, many intelligent men of both parties have doubtless been deceived as to the true state of facts. In the case of Mrs. PINKSTON, however, the two parties have, as it were, been brought face to face with the facts, and the witnesses have the whole reading public for an audience. The Louisiana Returning Board have been charged with many grave offenses, but the Democratic party has not yet accused them of "manufacturing" Southern outrages. It is admittedly that there is such a woman as Mrs. PINKSTON, because she presented her scarred and hacked body before the board—and the marks made by the pistol, the knife and the ax, shocking as they were, did not indicate the full measure of brutality inflicted upon this defenseless woman. Her husband had been slain and his body shamefully mutilated in her sight; but that did not suffice. The killing of a "Radical" voter—or, as his murderers expressed it, sending him to hell to vote—was not so uncommon or dreadful a crime as should satiate a well armed and well mounted "TILDEN, HENDRICKS and Reform" club. The horrified woman, with her babe clasped instinctively to her breast, did not seem to comprehend all that was implied in the command, "Put your baby down." Her reply was: "O no, sir. What do you want to kill me for? I'm nothing but a woman." As if she had said: "You have killed my husband for not voting as you desired: but why should you kill me? I have no vote." She held on to the child until its throat was cut, and then the terrible struggle began—the unequal struggle of a defenseless woman against a score of fiendish men. The demon lust completed the hellish work: and the woman, by a sort of miracle, survived to tell the tale, and to proclaim to the world some of the means employed to carry the State of Louisiana for TILDEN. Frauds, ballot-box stuffing, repeating and like devices, sink into insignificance compared with the more modern method of "bulldozing." The loss of New York, or Connecticut, or Indiana, or all three combined, through the usual modes of cheating so well understood and so dexterously practiced by the Democratic party, is not so fraught with danger to the country and its free institutions, as is the "bulldozing" of a single parish. A party may survive the loss of a State, many times; but what party—nay, what country—can long survive the perpetration of such outrages as those connected with the murder of BEN. JAMES and poor PINKSTON? Well might ex-Governor PALMER, of Illinois, exclaim: "This question is broader now than Presidential-making—it is one of humanity." And well might General SMITH join in the indignation against the Southern Democrats, and say: "You have deceived us." Ah! they have not only deceived the honest masses of their own party in the North, but, in trying to hide the horrors of their canvass, have deceived the whole country. The attempt made to break the force of Mrs. PINKSTON's testimony has thus far signally failed; and the theory advanced, that her husband had been murdered by a colored man with whom he had had a previous quarrel, is wholly discredited by impartial judges. As the New York *Times* very pertinently remarks:

> Had those things occurred in a remote province of Turkey, Europe would have stood agast, and Americans would have shouted as loudly as Englishmen for the punishment of all concerned. The Bashi-Bazouks, however, have done nothing more horrible than has been done by the Democrats of Louisiana. The cry for the destruction of Turkish authority has gone up from both continents as a result of the atrocities committed by its irregular soldiery. The Louisiana Democrats, on the other hand, actually purpose, by virtue of their murderous seal, to make Mr. Tilden President of the United States, and the great body of the Democratic party applaud their efforts.

"BLOOD! IAGO!! BLOOD!!!"

There are blood spots on the moon, and the political situation is red, crimson and sanguinary. The *Post* of yesterday, the only Democratic daily in Western Pennsylvania, and published in this city, at the corner of Wood street and Virgin alley (up stairs), is incarnadined with prospective gore and ready for a general fray. The editor has now put on his war-paint, pierced his ears and nostrils, put in the barbaric rings, whetted his tomahawk and wants the war dance to come off—say by Wednesday next at furthest—when the *official* returns are in from what he terms the three "doubtful" States—"returns" differing materially (strange to relate) from what the *Post* published on the night of the Presidential election, with so much cackling and crowing. The editor of the *Post* gravely announces that the "*Nation* is in danger"—evidently an error at the outset, as a Democratic House of Congress had just solemnly decided that there is no "nation," and that the United States is simply a sort of Southern Confederacy of States. But passing this by, as an error of the "compositor," who was evidently not posted, let us read the declaration of war. After speaking of the election of Mr. TILDEN as a foregone conclusion of which the editor is himself conscientious, in common with others not specifically named, and charging that reckless partisans are engaged in counting him out, the bewildered *Post* wonders that there has been no "popular uprising" to protest against the attempted crime. But the *Post* explains the delay—it is because they (the Democrats) had not given up all hope! "But once convinced there is none—and the question will be settled within the next six days—and a tempest and whirlwind will be aroused that will sweep the country." It strikes us that we have heard some talk of this kind before. Whenever the Presidential elections, in years long past, but yet within the memory of the present generation, did not go to suit the Democrats and their Southern allies, or there was a close and doubtful contest, we were threatened, then, as now, with a political "whirlwind" or cyclone. The Union would be "dissolved," and the "Nation" go to smash generally, unless the "South" was pacified and the candidate of the old-time Fire-eater and his descendant, the modern bulldozer, be elected!

It may as well be definitely understood now as at any other time, that the people of this country will sustain the constituted authorities, clothed by law with that high prerogative, in inaugurating the man chosen under the Constitution and laws, as President of the United States Government. If, as the *Post* distinctly intimates, the Democratic House, which meets on Monday next in Washington, proposes to usurp functions not belonging to it, and to decide who is President, and to become judges of election, and undertake to inaugurate TILDEN in defiance of the official returns of the electoral colleges, then the "future will be black," indeed. More especially for such members of the House as do not covet the fate (*sus per col*), with which old Hickory threatened an old-time Democrat and nullifier, JOHN C. CALHOUN, when undertaking similar treasonable acts.

Let the tempest and whirlwind blow over so loudly, and the Democratic breezes from the South "crack their cheeks," the bright banner of the Republic will not be lowered an iota to menace from any quarter, nor will the Republican party that preserved and guarded it through years of deadly peril and battle be now deterred from an inflexible discharge of duty and patriotism. We have no fears of foes within or without the nation—of disappointed demagogues and place hunters, or of unrepentant rebels North or South. If there be a "whirlwind" raised by them, let them betake themselves quickly to some distant city of refuge.

THE attention of those who are interested in the counting of the Presidential electoral vote is opportunely called by a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* to the resolution on that subject passed by the convention of 1787 on the very day of the adoption of the Constitution. This resolution, or "unanimous order of the convention," as it is called, in making provision for the proper ascertainment and certification of the first electoral vote for President and Vice President, ordered that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and *counting* the votes for President. The only office of the Senate and House of Representatives in that respect was to serve as witnesses of the count. That this was the understanding at that time is confirmed by many other circumstances. The different practice of counting by tellers grew up later, not on account of any constitutional difficulty, but as a matter of convenience:

> The Constitution closes as follows: "Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven." Signed by "George Washington, President and Deputy from Virginia," and by the Deputies from twelve of the thirteen original States. Immediately after signing the Constitution, on the very same day, the convention passed the following resolve, which was transmitted to the "United States, in Congress assembled," with the Constitution:
>
> IN CONVENTION.
>
> MONDAY, September 17, 1787.
>
> Present,
>
> The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.
>
> *Resolved*, That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled:
>
> *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this convention that as soon as the conventions of nine States shall have ratified the Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which the electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution; that, after such publication, the electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected; that the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes, certified, signed, sealed and directed as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in the United States assembled; that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should without delay proceed to execute this Constitution.
>
> By the unanimous order of the convention.
>
> GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
> WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

It thus appears, from the formal and unanimous resolve of the convention which framed our Constitution and presented it to the people of the United States for their acceptance and ratification—a convention representing all the original States except Rhode Island—that "the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned: that the Senate should appoint a *President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President.*"

Of course, as the correspondent points out, the Senate could only appoint a President of the Senate *pro tempore*, as the Constitution provided that the Vice President should be *ex-officio* President of the Senate and, until the electoral votes had been counted, no one could be declared elected President or Vice President.

The above resolve, transmitted to the President of the Continental Congress with the Constitution, clearly shows that *it was the intention of* WASHINGTON *and the other framers of the Constitution that the President of the Senate should count the electoral vote*, and it may, therefore, be fairly considered as supplementary to and explanatory of the meaning and intent of that part of our Constitution.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The night creeps further and further into the day.

The political fiend who asks us what's the latest is dying of inanition.

The Democratic serial romance, "Great Expectations," is drawing rapidly to a close.

Europe is crying for bread, and our exporters of grain are troubled by the lack of freight room.

A little late. South Carolina is preparing to hold her regular agricultural show on the 5th of this month.

A number of heavy English manufacturers are about to establish works at Bridgeport, Conn.

The value of exports at the port of Boston thus far, this year, exceeds the imports by upward of $7,000,000.

The exportation of American wall paper has now commenced under circumstances which promise favorable results.

An ice boat having a wheel filled with iron spurs, moving on steel runners and propelled by steam, is the newest invention.

In Bartow county, Georgia, there has just been discovered the largest and richest deposit of ferro-manganese in the United States.

There are 400 malt houses and 2,600 breweries in the United States, producing 285,000,000 gallons of malt liquors annually.

The scientist who has not received an invitation to assist at the cremation of Baron de Palm thinks himself a slighted man.

Every blow aimed at the most distant of our fellow-creatures is sure to come back, some time or other, to our families and descendants.

An extinct crater? Tilden is described by the Buffalo *Express* as being filled with "raging fires of unrest within, concealed by a coating of ice."

Lovers of art will be glad to learn that Ruskin, during his stay in Venice, will prepare a supplementary volume to "The Stones of Venice."

Lowell, Mass., is to try the plan of having but one session daily in the public schools, beginning at 8:30 and closing at one, all the year round.

The Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works have an order for two iron steamships to be built and finished during the coming winter.

The late heavy advance in the price of sugar is partly due to the fact that they have been raising more chaos than cane in Louisiana, during the past season.

Black walnut wood is becoming so scarce out West that many farmers who set down fence posts of that timber years ago are disposing of them to be sawed up.

Atlanta, Georgia, is preparing for the meeting of the Legislature. Nine new faro banks and twenty wheels of fortune have been chartered for the session. It's a Democratic body.

A young man in Troy dreamed the other night that he was destined to become a gambler, and for fear that the dream would prove true he shot himself through the lungs the next morning.

Great progress has been made in the use of iron for building purposes. One of the most remarkable iron structures recently erected is the church spire of the cathedral at Rouen, France, which is 493 feet high.

A balance of more than eight million dollars on the right side of the ledger is the flattering exhibit made by the official report of the business of the Philadelphia Custom House for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

They are preparing a cannon at Creuzot which is so large that the Woolwich Infant could be conveniently cradled in it. This is to be one of the prize French exhibits at the great bazaar of international amity in 1878.

Some of the streams of charity will be dried up this winter, because people who have been in the habit of giving without much inquiry propose hereafter to exercise more care in the selection of the subjects of their benevolence.

Father Beckx, of the Society of Jesus, has unfolded a plan for the purchase of Palestine from Turkey, with a view to make Jerusalem the Rome of the future. Negotiations are being carried on with great vigor between the Vatican and the Porte.

The Jews of Palestine seem more inclined to engage in agriculture than at any time previously. Twenty-four of the most prominent men of Jerusalem intend to buy a farm near Jericho, eighteen miles from Jerusalem, in order to establish a Jewish colony.

Cincinnati is pushing forward the Southern Railroad to Chattanooga. It is already finished with steel rails from the Ohio to the Kentucky river, and, in the course of two or three months, will touch the Cumberland. The line will be of great advantage to the trade of Cincinnati.

PERSONAL.

Baltimore is to have a carnival of authors in February. Shakespeare, Scott, Dickens, Harriet Beecher Stowe, "The Arabian Nights," and other people and books are to be represented.

George A. Fitch, a Black Hills miner, has started from Pueblo, Colerado, in an open boat for New Orleans. He intends to study the geological formation of the Arkansas Valley from Pueblo to the Mississippi river.

No New York "young lady of the period" now thinks she has finished her education until she has at least once ran away from her home and hid herself until her parents are almost distracted, and she becomes homesick. There is talk of establishing a special detective police force to look after missing maidens.

The suit of George Van Houten *vs.* The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company was decided in the United States Court at Indianapolis on Wednesday. Van Houten obtained a verdict for $2,000. He refused to give up his ticket to the conductor until provided with a seat. He was offered a seat in the smoking car, but claimed that it was not a first-class car and refused it, whereupon he was put off the train.

Several amusing incidents occurred during the rerecent visit of President-elect Hayes to Toledo. One gentleman approached him and shaking him warmly by the hand, said: "Governor, allow me to congratulate you, I—I—guess, on being elected President." "That reminds me," said the Governor, smiling, "of a congratulation another gentleman tendered me, the other day. 'I congratulate you,' said he, 'on going into the White House, if you are elected; and if not, allow me to tender you my congratulations on your narrow escape.'"

A curious will case is before the New York courts, which grows out of the loss of several lives in one family by the wreck of the steamer Schiller upon the English coast last year. Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, who inherited a large property from her father, died in October, 1870, leaving a will containing bequests to each of her three children during their lives, with the remainder over to their heirs. She also left $30,000 for the benefit of her husband during his life, with reversion, first to her children and the reversion over to her father's relatives. When the vessel was lost, her mother, husband and two of the children were lost with her, and the question upon which the settlement of the estate hinges is as to which died first or last. If the children died last, they became entitled absolutely to the property, and their heirs go into possession. If the husband died last, he was heir of his children, and his heirs are entitled to the property. If the mother died last, and the husband first, she became heir of her grandchildren, and her heirs take it; and, lastly, if all died together, the reversion is secure it.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The Holiday Season—Christmas Gifts—Winter Fashions in Fleeces and Furs—Damasse Robes, Toques and Evening Dresses a la Josephine.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1876.

New York has put on its holiday attire; the leaves may have left the trees, and the grass grown scant and dry, but the sidewalks crowded with well dressed women, the streets with handsome equipages, the shops with beautiful holiday wares and every corner glowing with roses and violets set in a frame of ivies and ferns make up a bright and attractive picture, to which the crisp air and winter sunshine or snow lends an added radiance. Inducements to spend money are usually varied this season, enormous quantities of goods having been brought on to New York from the Philadelphia Exhibition, and either placed on sale or sent to the auction rooms, where they are submitted to public inspection for a few days and then sold for what they will bring. Wherever there are great warerooms empty in the principal thoroughfares they are employed for this purpose, and it is a favorite occupation with persons of leisure and means to spend their mornings feasting their eyes on the rare old china, books, prints, Turkish and Eastern embroidered stuffs, occasionally making an acquisition at low auction prices, which will doubtless figure in many cases as an elegant Christmas gift. In addition to these there are the display of the regular importing houses, and the smaller but more tasteful exhibition of the retail stores, including the confectioners with their decorated plum pudding and bon bons, and the florists, where mounds of tube roses are contrasted with huge boquets of red Provence roses, and both together exhale a fragrance which seems summer concentrated in one exquisite breath.

What delights indeed exists for those who possess the means to obtain, or the taste to enjoy them! All the arts, all the genius, all the skill, all the industry of the world, are taxed year by year to produce something new, something beautiful, something odd, something finer than we have had before. Hand work has the preference in every department. The Eastlake mania has given color and form to modern art and threatens to revolutionize modern workmanship. If it only could! If we only had fewer things and better! Must we be forever changing and replacing to the detriment of character, as well as the destruction of comfort?

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

I have remarked that hand work has the preference in all articles of luxury, and many of those for use. For years past the prestige acquired by hand work in wood has been growing and receiving constant-increasing stimulus by the purchases and enthusiasm of travelers from abroad, and the fashionable mania for wood carving at home. The immense number of purposes to which pretty articles in wood can be put, the great variety and extreme availability of the material, and its susceptibility to more or less beauty of finish, are reasons enough why it should be industriously applied to holiday uses. Some holiday exhibitions seem to be composed of nothing but wood. There are all sorts of carved frames and brackets, music holders and letter holders: there are carved bread trays and cheese plates, paper cutters and salad knives and forks from the Rigi district, pencil holders in the form of alpenstocks, and pocket whistles like small hoofs, both covered with natural goat's hair. Then there are fruit dishes and ornamental pieces carved out of a single piece of wood, in leaf and vine and fruit patterns, and Swiss clocks in the form of old mills, dilapidated watch towers and the like.

The newest and quaintest articles, however, are executed in rustic wood work, and represent cords, half cords, and cords of wood, cut and piled, the grain showing through the smooth, clean surface upon the ends, the bark at the sides, and moss sticking to it here and there. The interiors are hollowed, and used for cotton bons, and afterward for matches or cigars. Sometimes the wood pile will have a wood cutter mounted upon the lid, or the man will form the principal figure, and be carrying his faggot, his game, or his waxes upon his back. The most original and perfect specimen I saw consisted of worn out leather shoes and the prettiest inkstands a dainty boot, with a covered cut glass holder set in the top.

The holiday goods which come to us from Paris are more showy and more in the form of articles of personal use and adornment. Marvellous things are gotten up in the way of fine china, decorated glass and pearl ornamented toilet sets. Small mirrors are set in frames formed of shells of pearl, with twisted silver mounting, the branches holding perfume bottles and powder box of engraved glass. Others have frames of delicate painted china with gold cupids, and some very pretty mere site china to match. Black, cream or turquoise blue is used for the base, upon which are minute Watteau figures, and the interiors are painted with admirable fineness and delicacy.

Fancy new and rich jewelry shows the same devices, upon the same grounds. The fashionable articles consist of a watch suspended by a chatelaine, a pendant for the neck, earrings and bracelet. The paintings are inclosed in frames setting off gold, with brilliants to form the design, and small round pearls set like nails at the corners. Gift rings are formed like bracelets of several strands, with pearl, or opal, or emerald, and diamonds in the centre, or rather in the top, for a fashionable ring now reaches quite to the first joint. Steel purses with "snap" tops for holding silver are among the new things, and the pretty nice work baskets have expanded into small work tables, with baskets, ornamented with ribbons, with branches of flowers and all sorts of odd thing in applique, of red, and green, and black worsted. But fans are perhaps the objects upon which the most longing eyes are cast, for they are new to the majority and very beautiful. The fashionable fans are of feathers; of course, anything rare or quaint or old, is better than merely fashionable, but the term is used to designate the prevailing style in contradistinction to the style which preceded it. For example, fine paintings upon silk or satin were predominant a few years ago, and they are still to be seen, some of them having had a fringe of peacock's feathers added to the top, but unless the painting is exceptionably fine, they are less distinguished than the fans composed entirely (with the exception of the sticks), of ostrich feathers, white, black or natural grey.

There are black and white cock's feather fans, with peacock tips, or fringe of ostrich, forming the top; but these are less expensive, though some of them are very beautiful also. Of course much of the cost depends upon the sticks, their workmanship and the material of which they are composed. Pearl sticks are considered less desirable than formerly, partly because of their light color, partly because they are brittle and break so easily. Dark shell are preferred, carved ivory for white fans and ebony for black.

A REVOLUTION IN STATIONERY.

Some experiments in ink have recently been made, which promise to create a diversion, if not effect a revolution in fashions in stationery.

A white ink, a silver ink and a gold ink have long been considered a great desideratum in writing fluids. The first of these has at length been obtained in perfection. It flows freely, makes a straight hair line and dries quickly. This suggests, indeed it demands, dark colored papers, and several different kinds have therefore been prepared, one consisting of solid cardinal red, another of solid bronze green or of navy blue, or rather "ink" blue and a fourth of the dark colors assorted. The novelty of the combination will be likely to strike young folks especially, and inspire them with a desire to "try" its effect. Dark looking missives may shortly be expected, therefore, to begin their flight through the postoffice, and nervous ladies need not take it for granted on receiving a sad looking blue-black or bronze communication that they have lost all their friends at one fell swoop. It may be remarked *en passant* that assorted stationery makes one of the simplest and most welcome of Christmas gifts, and some very pretty new styles have been gotten out with special reference to the holiday demand. Of course the most elegant has the monogram made on purpose, and stamped on selected paper, but common people are very pleased to receive a handsome box containing several quires of fine paper of assorted tints with envelopes to match, or a "Graphic" box, prettily stamped and perfumed, or a box with a pocket in the cover containing a pretty bottle of perfume.

The square paper folded once, and inclosed in a long envelope, seems to be the favorite and most fashionable style, both in light and dark papers.

FLEECES AND FURS.

Of late years our winter has a fashion of beginning as late as our summer, disappointing the hopes and expectations of dealers who have built their castles in a cold season and a brisk trade, for it is very well-known that if cold weather sets in early, twice the business is done as if it begins late, no matter how severe it may be afterwards.

The fashions and fabrics of the season are very well designed for the severity of a rigorous winter. We have woolen fabrics for dresses, we have cloaks of soft, thick armure and fleece lined cloth which reach nearly to the bottom of the dress and are trimmed with fur besides. We have fur hats, and bonnets, and bonnets made or trimmed with feathers, so that nothing of the foundation is visible, and we have in addition, garments of quilted down, in which one may be encased, as a pagon in straw, and warranted to keep until spring.

The greatest novelty in winter fabrics are the fleece-lined silks and camel's hair cloths; the former brocaded in small armure patterns, the latter having a rough and hairy surface, but being also delightfully soft and warm. The cost does not seem to be greater than heavy unlined silk and woolen cloakings usually are, while the advantage in warmth, convenience and lightness is undeniable. They seem, indeed, to realize the ideal of a winter fabric warmth without weight. A disadvantage under which the effort to re-establish cloaks labors is the fact that no single design obtains prominence, and the infinite variety enables ladies to have them or do without, as they please. Times being hard, many decide to do without, at least while the mild weather continues, and, therefore, more square and striped India shawls appear upon the promenade than have been seen for many years, the young girls adding jackets in suits to their costumes, and finding these all that is required, until snow brings out furs, and suggests a necessity for heavier wrapping. Had a cloak, instead of an array of cloaks of all shapes and sizes, made its appearance, every woman would have had one; as it is, the difference between an old dolman and some of the new cloaks, is so slight that the majority stick to their old dolmans, if they do not revive antiquity in the shape of a shawl. For the rest, the woman of society has really very little use for a cloak; it would only cover up her exquisite costume which she wants to display. Fashionable cloaks, therefore, must continue to take the form of wraps, until we come back to perfectly plain skirts.

Occasionally even this desideratum, if it be one, seems to have been reached, but of that more anon. Will the seal or the fox be left upon the face of the earth after this winter? One would think not, if one might judge by the monopoly which these furs have obtained, and the university of the demand. The fox is known to be sly, however, and, "silver" fox or "grey" fox, it is a question if all is even fox that claims to be. As to the seal, poor animal, all the seals in the world would not furnish skins enough to clothe the number of American women who are robed thus royally.

"Grey otter and black lynx," silver pointed, have some admirers and look especially well with navy blue costumes; but the harmony of color is beginning to be so well understood that ladies do not like to mix them, even in their furs, and either the solid brown, with seal brown hat and costume is worn, or a suit or jacket fur trimmed, with muff to match. Sets of this discription are now to be found ready made, the jacket and muff costing little more than a mink muff ten years ago, the fur bordering fulfilling all the requisites in being dark or black, so that it will not disturb the general *ensemble*, correct effect in the great things, it is ill-bred to inquire into details.

TOQUES.

The toque is the winter hat, or bonnet, PAR EXCELLENCE, at least for full dress and evening wear. It has a straight pleated cap crown, and a brim which sets close to the head. It is made of all velvet, of silk, of silk and velvet, and fur. The most definite and distinctive styles were placed on private exhibition a few days ago by A. T. Stewart & Co. For evening wear was a toque of white plush, trimmed with a band of white satin, a Prince of Wales plume of three curled white ostrich feathers, held by a silver and pearl buckle, and a white and blush rose placed under a narrow puffing of pale pink terry velvet and white lace, which bordered the brim. A black velvet toque matched it exactly, except that the roses were lemon color, the puffing pale blue and the clasp black enamel, with fine lines of gilt. Another was of seal brown silk, with brim of seal fur, and ornaments consisting of wreath of brown velvet, with a cap of Valenciennes lace and cluster of Provence and tea roses. The furry hats, with wide awake brims, are much affected by young girls of the student and artist class, but young society women prefer the tall peaked crowns and narrow brims, *a la* Stanley, or berettas made of or covered with feathers.

THE JOSEPHINE EVENING DRESS.

A Madison avenue belle created quite a sensation the other evening by wearing at a grand entertainment, a dress *a la Josephine*. It was of white satin finished silk, plain gored skirt, trimmed with three rows or ruffles of white lace, which ascended at intervals, and were finished off by satin bows. Their was no train, the skirt scarcely more than touched the ground at the back, and was so narrow that it needed no tying back. The boddice was low and trimmed with ruffles round to the neck, the sleeves short; her long white gloves had twenty-four buttons, and reached above her elbow, nearly meeting the sleeve. Her hair was combed up from the neck and arranged in puffs and little curls. She wore a necklace of pearls, composed of many strands, with diamond pendant, and white satin shoes with excessively high heels.

This was an exaggeration of a style which is beginning to be very much affected for evening wear, viz., narrow skirts, no overskirts and a few narrow flounces, either forming the small demi-train or carried round, and the trimming extended in various ways, lengthwise of the skirt. These styles remind one of the white linen dresses our grandmamas wore, under long dark blue cloth cloaks, in winter as well as summer, carrying in front of them muffs half as large as themselves. One is driven back to narrow skirts, short skirts and narrow flounces, we shall have completed the circuit, and may expect to gradually travel up again to numerous skirts, to stiffened and expanding skirts, and finally to hoops again.

FIGURED STUFFS.

Fashionable modistes lay the greatest possible stress just now upon rigorous simplicity of form and richness of fabric. The later models of rich dresses use one fabric, the costliest for the body part of the dress and the plainer one for trimming.

Thus elegant damasse robes are piped and trimmed with plain faille, figured velvet with faille also, and plain Lyons velvet with satin. The damasked stuffs are, however, the materials most in demand, and the different grades and styles afford unlimited opportunities for selection. White brocaded silks are even chosen for brides, and trimmed with white satin finished faille, the magnificent fabric showing superbly under the veil of transparent tulle.

Home dresses are made of woolen damask, and finished with piping and pocket of silk, the skirt draped a little at the sides and back, but destitute of flounces or pleating.

COLORED PETTICOATS.

The newest colored skirts for winter wear are of felt or light twilled all wool English waterproof cloth, in dark solid colors, the varieties being crimson and navy blue. The cloth is not any heavier than flannel, and the skirt is trimmed with two fine plaitings, three to five inches in depth, headed with a flat braid stitched on, of the same shade, or with flat bands of embroidery. These skirts are warm, not weighty and will wash perfectly in cold water in which borax and a little white curd or castile soap have been dissolved. They fulfill all the conditions of a winter walking skirt.

LUNCHEON CLOTHS AND CUSTOMS

"Lunches" for ladies have of late years become quite a feature in fashionable as well as literary and artistic society. They always have been popular among women journalists and lady artist, who live in "rooms" and studios, and fraternize in a manner which is at once free without undue license and easy without vulgarity. The gift of a box of grapes from a friend in the country, of a bottle of olives, or a few boxes of sardines, from some one aware of a scarcity of these delicacies forms the basis for an impromptu lunch, after a semi Bohemian fashion, which is thoroughly enjoyed at least. Ladies' club lunches are different from this, and "society" lunches differ still more widely. When ladies in society give a lunch it is usually to introduce a bride, or a new arrival into the charmed precincts of "our" circle.

The number invited does not consist of more than twelve, and it is characterized by a certain formality which is not broken until the fine Young Hyson, the delicate *Clicquot* or *Rocderer* begins to circulate, for all have the same effect so far as supplying a gentle stimulant which unlock the tongue is concerned. Not that I would be understood as intimating that women in society have habits of drinking wine, or doing anything else that is injurious more than other women. On the contrary, I know many that seeing it constantly, never touch it, and others who will not allow alchoholic liquors in any form to appear on their tables. Many stories have been told in regard to the habits of New York women, in and out of society, but I have never known, myself, a single case of a woman who drank wine to excess, or fed on absinthe. But to return to our lunch and its ceremonial. A novelty in fashion for these occasions consists of solid cardinal red table cloth, with doyleys to match. Besides the all red, there are red with a Greek pattern in black, or white forming a border, and these also are matched by small serviettes. These darkly brilliant cloths are also used for dessert, and will doubtless give color to some of the more elegant of the New Year's tables. They set crystal, fine china and handsome silverware to great advantage, and harmonize with the new decorated candles, which show a solid center of color, bronze, crimson or brown, upon which Greek borders and curious geometrical figures are traced in gold, black or crimson lines. Candles and candlesticks are a great feature of drawing-room decoration, and some of them are wonderfully artistic and beautiful. With the wood fires, and the andirons, the tiles and the panels, they revive the interiors of a hundred and fifty years ago, as we are endeavoring to revive the old styles in dress.

JENNIE JUNE.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for over thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the *lowest rates*, and in the most favorable localities.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they possess *valuable suggestions* as to the *rise, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they obtain *low rates*, and the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or typographical errors, secure the fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic advertiser who does not engage in enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAM TEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, and fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, State, Navy, Patent Office and Interior Departments.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)

No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.

TERMS $2 PER DAY.

HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of BECKERT & GERWIG is this day dissolved by limitation. C. W. GERWIG retiring. The business will be continued by C. BECKERT, who will pay all debts and collect all accounts.
November 25, 1876.

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, November 29, 1876.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT WM. SEMPLE'S

May be found a Very Large and Beautiful Variety of New and

Seasonable Dress Goods, &c.,

AT THE

MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES!!

At 12½c, 15 and 18¾c, a special bargain in Tycoon Repps for Wrappers, worth 25c.

At 8½c, choice line of Linsey Plaids.

At 10, 12½ and 15c, extensive assortment Plain and Striped Dress Goods, extra good value.

Just opened, at 12½c, worth 25c, a special bargain in Knickerbocker Suitings.

CASHMERES, ETC.

25—We particularly desire to call attention to a few Special Bargains offered in Cashmeres and Merinos, which for value cannot be excelled.

At 50 and 62½c, a line of very fine French Merinos, embracing all the rich and elegant new shades, and to our Black Cashmeres opened and placed on counters to-day at 70 and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 1, 1876.

The month opened in monetary circles with usual quiet and unruffled condition of affairs prevailing all around. There was some increase in the volume of shaeking and depositing operations, on account of the accumulation of such business over the holidays. The demand for money was moderately good—sufficient at least to keep rates on prime mercantile paper steady at 8@9 per cent. with exceptional loans at 7 on particularly good paper or collateral securities. Many of the banks, however, would have taken more paper if they could have obtained it, though none were disposed to relax their requirements as to the character of the security or the rates of discount. No news of importance is reported concerning Eastern exchange or dealings in local securities.

—The United States *Economist* has the following concerning the magnitude of operations and character of the Bank of England: Few who read of the Bank of England have any real idea of the vastness of the operations of this greatest of the financial institutions of the world. London is a sort of clearing house for all civilized nations, and around the Bank of England the commercial world may be said to revolve. The greatest amount of deposits in the whole of the New York banks has rarely if ever exceeded two hundred and fifty million dollars; those in this one London bank have reached more than half that sum, or one hundred and fifty millions. The New York banks' loans have varied sometimes five or ten millions a week; in one week last May during a panic, the loans by the Bank of England rose over fifty million dollars and reached one hundred and fifty-five millions, or more than half the highest sum ever reached by the fifty-nine associated banks of New York. The greatness of the deposits is remarkable, especially as the bank pays no interest on them and is surrounded by institutions that do. Another not less remarkable fact is that nearly forty per cent. of these deposits—at one time nearly fifty million dollars—was placed in the bank by private bankers despite the lack of interest. All these things show what is the real function of this vast establishment—security. So desirable is safety, that the owners of a hundred and fifty million dollars prefer to keep it in the bank's vaults without interest, rather than trust it elsewhere. The other function the bank has undertaken, to control the money market, it has failed to achieve; but the safety it gives to funds has doubtless contributed much to lower the rate of interest in London. Great care and pains are taken to secure this safety. Every night twenty five soldiers of the regular army are detailed to guard the bank; and for directors and managers men of the highest character are selected. The movement of its deposits is watched with eagerness, and it has even been said that whenever they fall below $120,000,000 money is pretty sure to be scarce.

—The Chicago *Tribune* is convinced after careful inquiry that the country people are hoarding their silver change. A large number of country bankers who have been consulted agree in the statement that of all the silver they have paid out over their counters, only an insignificant proportion returns to them. The new silver has evidently passed out of circulation, to a large extent, in the country. The result follows almost inevitably from the mistaken policy pursued in disbursing it. Banks in the chief cities that handle thousands each day only hundreds from the Sub-Treasury. They cut down proportionately the orders of their country correspondents. The customers of the country banks who wanted $10, $50 or $100, got but $4, $5, or $10. When specie is as scarce as that, the farmer, or tradesman, or citizen is likely to put it away instead of passing it along. An abundance of small change is necessary, and it ought to be furnished. If our present allowance of a trifle over $1 for each inhabitant is not enough, let us try the English and German allowance of $2.50 a piece. The question of the double or single standard is not involved, the point is simply one of convenience, not of controversy.

—The Philadelphia correspondence of the New York *Bulletin* contains the following rather unpleasant forecast concerning the future of the finances of the Reading Railroad: One of the leading bankers of this city, who is in a position to know more of the company's affairs than any one person outside the management, answered to our inquiry—"What is to be done with Reading?"—"There is no other course than the appointment of a receiver and foreclosure by the bondholders." When further asked how foreclosure would help the road out its floating debt, he would only wipe out the stock on which no dividends are paid or expected to be, leaving the floating and bonded debt and interest thereon as great as now, with earnings less than half the interest obligations, his answer was that a foreclosure would rid the road of all its leases and obligations upon what had been called "feeders," but which are simply leeches.

—The San Francisco papers echo indications that the capital of the Bank of Nevada is again to be doubled. It has been recently raised from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, and, if now doubled, would be $20,000,000. These are brave figures.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 1, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	109
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119¾	119¾	.....	.....	119¾
5-20's, 1865	109	109	109	.....	109
5-20's, 1865, new	110¾	110¾	110¾	.....	110¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	107¾	.....	.....	.....	107¾
5-20's, 1867, coupon	115¾	115¾	.....	.....	115¾
5-20's, 1868, registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	116¾	116¾	.....	.....	116¾
10-40's, registered	110¾	110¾	.....	.....	110¾
10-40's, coupons	113¾	113¾	.....	.....	113¾
Currency 6's, registered	122	122	.....	.....	122
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾	.....	.....	113¾
Western Union Tel	77	77	.....	.....	77
Quicksilver	14¾	14¾	.....	.....	14¾
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	.....	.....	33¾
Panama	122	122	.....	.....	122
Adams Express	103	103	.....	.....	103
Wells-Fargo Express	93	93	.....	.....	93
American Express	60¾	60¾	.....	.....	60¾
United States Express	57	57	.....	.....	57
New York Central	109¾	109¾	.....	.....	109¾
Erie	9¾	9¾	.....	.....	9¾
Do. preferred	29	29	.....	.....	29
Michigan Central	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Michigan Southern	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Illinois Central	72	71	72	72	72
Chev. and Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	80½
Chicago & Northwest	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	80¾	.....	.....	.....	80¾
Rock Island	98¾	.....	.....	.....	98¾
St. Paul common	26¾	26¾	.....	.....	26¾
Do. preferred	57	57	.....	.....	57
Wabash, common	7¾	7¾	.....	.....	7¾
Fort Wayne	101	101	.....	.....	101
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30	.....	.....	30
Union Pacific	95	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Harlem	136¼	.....	.....	.....	136¼
Hannibal & St. Joe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. C. & I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del., Lack. & Wes	69¾	69¾	.....	.....	69¾
N. J. Central	93	.....	.....	.....	93
South Carolina, 6's	15	.....	.....	.....	15
South Carolina, 7's	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Missouri 6's	105	.....	.....	.....	105

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	43¾	.....
Reading	19¾	20¾	.....
United Cos. of N. J	137½	138	.....
Phila., Wilm. & Baltimore	87	87¾	.....
Lehigh Valley	45	45¼	.....
Allegheny Valley	10¾	.....	.....
Central Transportation	40	.....	.....
Empire Transportation	.....	57	.....
P. C. & St. L. m. b	.....	84	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Money closed easy at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 7@8 per cent. Customs receipts $281,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $95,000. Clearings $35,000,000. The steamship Parisian, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, brought $750,000 in specie. Sterling 481¼@483¼.

GOLD.

There was a marked change in the temperature of speculation in the gold room to-day. The opening price was 108¾, and it advanced to 109, at which figure closing transactions were made. Dealings were larger than usual and at times attended with considerable excitement. Cash gold continues in abundant supply and loaned at 2@5 per cent. for carrying.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. To sales on German account is attributed the break in the price of new 5's from 113¾ Wednesday to 105¾ to-day. In railroad bonds this afternoon a firm feeling prevailed. The stock market was quiet throughout the day. Transactions were limited, aggregating only 68,500 shares and changes narrow. Prices declined from ½ to ¾ per cent. and afterwards recovered a fraction in some shares. The leading features were Lake Shore, Western Union, Michigan Central and Pacific Mail. Among the sales were 28,400 shares of Lake Shore, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 2,500 Mail Steamship, 3,900 Western Union, 9,500 Wabash, 2,600 Union Pacific, 1,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,200 Michigan Central and 1,300 Northwestern. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel.....71¾
Quicksilver.....13
Do. preferred.....29
Pacific Mail.....24¾
Marifosa.....6¾
Do. preferred.....16¾
Adams Express.....103
Wells-Fargo Express.....93
American Express.....60¾
United States Express.....57
New York Central.....109¾
Erie.....9¾
Do. preferred.....29
Michigan Central.....43½
Michigan Southern.....35¾
Illinois Central.....72
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.....80½
Chicago & Northwest.....36
Do. preferred.....80¾
Rock Island.....98¾
St. Paul common.....26¾
Do. preferred.....57
Wabash, common.....7¾
Fort Wayne.....101
Ohio and Mississippi.....30
Union Pacific.....97¾
Harlem.....136¼
Hannibal & St. Joe.....
C. C. C. & I.....
Del., Lack. & Western.....69¾
N. J. Central.....93

Rock Island.....99¼
St. Paul.....
Do. preferred.....51¾
Toledo & Wabash.....6¾
Do. preferred.....16¾
Ft. Wayne.....101½
Terre Haute.....
Do. preferred.....
Chicago & Alton.....
Do. preferred.....107
Del. & Lack.....69¾
Morris & Essex.....
Missouri Pacific.....15
Atlantic & Pac.....
Atlantic & P. pref.....2
Indiana Central.....
Bur. & Quincy.....112
Han. & St. Joe.....
Union Pac. stock.....97¾
Central Pac. bonds.....
Union Pac. bonds.....103
Do. land grants.....
Do. S. F. bonds.....91¾

* Ex-coupon.

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, old	29
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	29		

LONDON, December 1, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £137,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1¼ per cent., being ½ below the Bank of England rate. Consols 93 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 106½; 10-40's 107½; new 5's 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 17.

PARIS, December 1.—Rentes 104 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 1.—United States bonds—New 5's 101.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—Gold 109. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 520.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY December 1, 1876.

Business opened up quietly to-day, and the volume of transactions was rather limited. This is due to various temporary causes, a principal one being the cold and stormy weather, which kept buyers at home, except in a few instances, where purchases were necessary to supply immediate wants. There was little or no alteration in prices from those quoted on Wednesday.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour	1,000 bbls.
Corn	1,700 bushels.
Oats	1,700 bushels.
Wheat	2,600 bushels.
Rye	1,000 bushels.
Barley	1,000 bushels.
Hay	30 tons.
Oats, bus	3,037 bags, bales
Potatoes, bus	970

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a very quiet market with prices steady and business limited. Wheat is steady and unchanged. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 20@1 20 per bushel; amber at $1 20@1 23@1 25. Corn is rather slow with a light supply and restricted demand. We quote sacked at 56@56c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed. Ear nominal at 54@56c for prime yellow; 56@57c for mixed; new ear corn is steady at 44@47c per bushel. Oats are steady and unchanged either sacked or by the car load. We quote prime white at 38@38c per bushel; mixed 36@37c. Rye is in fair supply and easy at 76@77c. Barley is coming in less freely, but the supply is ample and prices are easy. We quote 75@80c for good to prime spring; prime fall at 1 00@1 05. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR.—The market is active and firm with a fair jobbing demand for prime brands. Low grades quotable nominally as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do at 45@47½ per barrel; No. 1 mixed do at 45@47½ per barrel. Superfine wheat flour at 4 25@4 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices for the leading deaalers for delivery to bands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour at 6 50@6 75; white do, common to choice, $5 50@6 00; choice to fancy do at 6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis at $6 50@7 00; choice patents at $7 50@8 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; commercial 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour at $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There is quite a good and unchanged market. We quote loose from wagons at $12 00@15 00 ₱ ton. Baled from first hands $11 00@13 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—Remains quiet. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; seconds and ship stuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply continues large and prices unchanged. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS, DRIED—Remain steady at 2½@10c per gallon.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 20@25c ₱ lb.

BRANS—The supply is light with an active demand and firm market. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bushel for navy, with some quotations of choice at $2 00.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market is active. The interchangement line same as those ruling for some days past. We quote choice hurl at 5@5½c; self-working 4½@5c; red-tipped 3½@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked 2½@3c; demand at about 33 per cent off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The bulk of the market on strictly choice grades continues as one of its principal features, while low-grade qualities are dull and depressed. Creamery is selling to a limited extent at 28@30c. We continue to quote solid packed dairy at 24@26c; roll 24@26c; choice dairy rolls 24@26c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in fair demand and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—The demand continues active and firm. We quote prime October and September Ohio factory at 13½@13½c in round lots; jobbing at 14@14½c. Full cream cheese rules at 14@15c in round lots; 14@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $8 00@9 00 ₱ barrel; $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range from 6@8 00, barrel included, for common; $4 50@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is easy, with unchanged prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@5c ₱ lb for prime, and 6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@12c; prunes 10@12c ₱ lb. Raisins and figs, the demand for fresh stock being especially strong. Raisins are quoted at 1 75@2c ₱ dozen; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

EGGS—Prices choice are quoted at 30@35c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 30@30c.

GAME—The supply and demand are prices are firm. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 14@15c per ₱; do hams 12@13c per ₱; whole carcass 10@11c per ₱. Quails $2 00 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00 per dozen. Prairie fowl $4 00 per dozen. Rabbits 35@40c per pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@25c ₱ lb; domestic 20c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is rather lower. We quote chestnuts at $5 00 ₱ bushel; walnuts 50c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbark $1 50@1 75. Almonds 20@22c ₱ lb; peanuts 6c ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The demand is active with a liberal supply and steady prices. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@22c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13c ₱ lb. Live turkeys 7@8c each; dressed 12@13c ₱ lb. Ducks 80@90c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The market is tolerably active, business being principally confined to sales from stores at retail prices. Quotations on track were made at 70@80c for good to prime Peachblows. Burbanks were given up. We quote at 85@90c ₱ bushel for prime peach blows; lower grades 70@75c; Jersey sweets at 80@85c; Philadelphia do at $2 ₱ barrel.

SUGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The demand is improving a little, though nearly all the trade yet is on small orders for immediate consumptive requirements. Prices are unchanged and receipts light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10½c.

CURED AND CANVASSED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 14c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and unchanged. Sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market steady. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 12¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cans 13¼c ₱ lb; in 2-lb cans 13¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 2-lb pails 13¾c ₱ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 95c per gallon; current makes of extra at 87c; No. 1 at 70c; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

PORK—Prime Ohio mess steady at $17 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 6@6½c ₱ lb; country do 5½@6c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The wholesale grocery houses were rather quiet to day the demand being rather slow, and only a moderate trade being experienced. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows.

Green Coffees.		**Sugars.**	
Fancy Rio	21	Standard A	12 @12¼c
Choice Rio	21	Standard B	11¾@12c
Prime Rio	20	Extra C	11¼@11½c
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yellow	10¾@11c
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	10¼@10½c
Mocha	30	Franklin, B	10¾@11c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@10¼c
Rio, in papers	24	Cut Loaf	12½@13c
M grades do	24	Crushed	12½@13c
Rio, in bulk	21	Powdered	12½@13c
Java, in papers	30	Granulated	11½@12c
Java, in bulk	30	**Molasses.**	₱ gall.
		Strictly ch. N. O.	75@80c
Young Hyson	25@41	Prime	65@70c
Gunpowder	35@	Good	52@55c
Imperial	30@	Fair	45@48c
Japan	25@	N. O. syrups	55@68c
Oolong	25@	**Syrups.**	
Fancy do	35@	Ex. white syrups	64@65c
Souchong	28@	Sugar drips	55c
Soaps.		Lower grades	35@45c
Irish soap, ₱ box	.4	**Starch.**	
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5	Pearl	7¾@8 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6	Silver gloss	9½@10c
Gold do	6	Corn	7½@10½c
Extra olive do	8	**Spices (whole).**	
No. 1, ₱ doz	45	Cloves	45 c
German mottled do	24c	Allspice	17 c
California, ₱ box	1	Cassia	20@21 c
Soda.		Nutmegs	1 15
Bi-carb, in kegs	6@6½c	Pepper	18 c
Bi-carb, in half kegs	7c	**Rice.**	
Bi-carb, in papers	8c	Choice Carolina	7c
Candles.		Patna	7
Star, full wt	16 c	Rangoon	6c
Stearine	11@13 c	Louisiana	5 c
Paraffine	12@16c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess	$ 00	Round herring	$6 50
Mackerel	27 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick. hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lge Georges cod-fish, ₱ lb	6
No. 2 medium	11 50		5¾
No. 3 large	10 00	Large No. 3	5
No. 3 medium	9 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	45
Lake Trout do	4 50	Scaled herring	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel $2 50; mat raisins $5 25. Currants—Vostizzas, new, 10@10½c. Prunes 6@6½c. Figs—Smyrna, new, 15c. Brazil nuts 10c. Almonds—Languedoc, 22@ do shelled 38c; do Princess 25c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 14c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $4 75. Green fruits steady ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. In the green fruits we quote peaches, ₱ doz. 42½c; raspb ries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 25; gooseberries do $1 90; pineapples do $2 30; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz. $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bids, $8 50; half-bbls, $4 50.

Petroleum.

December 1.—The market could not be called an active one, and prices were nominally unchanged. The sales of refined in this market have been limited; buyers seem indifferent whilst sellers are not disposed to force sales. We quote nominally as follows: Standard white test 110 fire, 16c; prime white 14½c; Ohio 14c; Naphtha 10c; Benzine 10c; Gasoline 12c; Deodorized Naphtha 14c; Deodorized Benzine 12c; Deodorized Gasoline 14c; Deodorized Stove Gasoline 16c; Deodorized Cymogene 20c; Deodorized Rhigolene 25c; Deodorized Petroleum Spirits 18

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 1, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Miles P hour	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.814	16	90	W.	10	Lt Snw.
2 P.M.	29.882	19	69	N.	6	Fair.
9 P.M.	29.968	18	84	W.	12	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.855 Highest thermom.... 22
Mean thermom.... 17.7 Lowest thermom.... 15

For a Worrying Cough,
or any throat or lung trouble, use at once Dr. Jaynes Expectorant. MWs"

About a Valuable Ring.

Office Long yesterday, on the arrival on the Express from the East, arrested two fashionably dressed women, one of them answering to the name of Rosa Burton, and they have been detained to await the coming of an officer from Philadelphia. The arrest was made by direction of the police authorities of the Quaker City, and the only information given is that Rosa Burton is charged with the larceny of a diamond ring valued at $110.

Birthday Party.

Miss Annie McKee celebrated her fourteenth birthday last evening at the residence of her father, Joseph McKee, Esq., proprietor of the American House, on First avenue, by giving a party to her numerous little friends of both sexes. The guests were hospitably entertained by Mr. McKee and his amible wife, and danced the happy hours away until midnight, when the littles misses were escorted to their several homes by their little beaus, each and all declaring that it it was "perf ctly splendid!"

Elegant Wedding Presents.

Since the marriage of David W. Semple, Esq., of Allegheny, he and his accomplished wife have been the recipients of some very elegant and costly gifts at the hands of their numerous friends. The presents of solid silverware embrace everything imaginable, both useful and ornamental. There were about sixty different presents up to yesterday, and the happy pair have notice of other shipments. Few young people commence housekeeping so well provided in the matter of an outfit.

Allegheny Police Committee.

This body held a regular meeting last evening in the Mayor's office. The pay roll for November, amounting to $3,823 73, was approved. A petition, signed by many citizens, asking that a reward be offered for the detection and apprehension of the murderer of Kuhlmann, the butcher, was presented. Mr. Heagy opposed the payment of money for the detection of criminals on the ground that the city maintained a good detective force. He thought the detectives had performed their whole duty in the case referred to. On motion of Mr. Beadell the petition was laid on the table. The Mayor announced the appointment of Henry Bothwell as a member of the police force.

Adjourned.

Mayor's Office Business, November.

Mr. Henry Metzgar, Mayor's Clerk, makes the following report of the business transacted at the Mayor's office, exclusive of the Deputy Mayor's, during the month of November:

ARRESTS.—Drunkenness, 145; disorderly conduct, 187; vagrancy, 14; suspicious persons, 15; court charges, 47; violation city ordinances, 5. Total, 413.

DISPOSITION OF CASES.—Paid fines, 110; committed to jail, 128; committed to Workhouse, 31; held for court, 40; discharged, 95; escaped, 1; not disposed of, 6; returned to Deputy Mayor Bradley, 1. Total, 413.

RECEIPTS.—Fines and forfeitures, $533; police fees, $96; licence—switch, $300; license—pawn, $160; license—dramatic, $85. Totals, $1,114.

Change of Time—Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The following changes will be made on new schedule, taking effect to morrow, December 3d, (city time):

Buffalo express will leave at 8:15 A. M. instead of 8:30 A. M.

Titusville express will leave at 1:55 P. M. instead of 2:05 P. M.

Freeport accommodation will leave at 11:40 A. M. instead of 12:20 P. M.

Sunday church train will leave at 12:40 P. M. instead of 12:50 P. M.

Buffalo express will arrive at 8:15 P. M. instead of 7:30 P. M.

Arnold accommodation will arrive at 7:30 P. M. instead of 10:05 P. M.

Special Sunday train to Emlenton will leave at 8:15 A. M., returning will arrive at 8:15 P. M.

Allegheny Mayor's Office.

Clerk Crawford makes the following report of the business at the Allegheny Mayor's office in November:

Arrests—Assault and battery, felonious, 1; disorderly conduct, 107; drunkenness, 63; incorrigibility, 2; larceny, 5; larceny from the person, 1; vicious conduct, 1; violation city ordinances, 26; vagrancy, 23. Total, 229. Total arrests previous month, 219. Increase for November, 10.

Disposition—Committed to jail, 37; committed to workhouse, 31; committed to reform school, 4; committed for court, 6; continued, 1; discharged, 98; paid fines, 54; withdrawn, 8. Total, 229.

Receipts—Commitment receipts, $26; disorderly conduct, $171; drunkenness, $18; police fees, $43 65; violation of city ordinances, $32. Total, $290 65; total previous month, $354 40. Decrease for November, $68 75.

New Books.

Messrs. Gildenfenney & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, have just received Lawrence's "Historical Studies," Hutton's "Essays in Literary Criticism," Merivale's "General History of Rome," Cox's "General History of Greece," Walter Savage Lander's "Imaginary Conversations," "Mediæval and Modern Miracles," "Graybeard's Lay Sermons," "The Tiber and the Thames," "The Pampas," "The Mikado's Empire," "Gabriel Conroy," "Wit and Humor of Shakespeare," "The Village School," "The Young Dodge Club," "Land of the Sky," "Winwood Cliff" Oliver Optic's "In Doors and Out," Bayard Taylor's "Boys of Other Countries," "Heroines of Free Thought," E. P. Roe's "Near to Nature's Heart," "Mercy Philbrick's Choice," "Sunshine in Shady Places," "Loving Too Fast," P. T. Barnum's "Lion Jack," and many others. Next week they will occupy the spacious store room, No. 73 Fifth avenue, where can always be obtained the magazines and papers, the Lakeside Library issues of popular novels, notions, stationery, etc., etc.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

D. Harris & Bro., bankrupts, Crawford county. Order made for an examination of said bankrupts on the 4th prox.

C. M. Kinsley, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate.

DeGraf, Kunkle & Co., bankrupts, city. Assignee's petition for ascertainment and liquidation of liens presented and referred to Register Lapsley.

Wm. J. Craig, bankrupt, city. Assignee's return presented and confirmed *nisi*.

N. B. Sprout, bankrupt, Fayette county. Order made for the sale of certain book accounts.

Anson J. Clark, bankrupt, Mercer county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

John G. Gallagher, of Butler county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Rhoden and Baeson, before reported, was ably argued by M. W. Acheson, Esq., for plaintiff, and John Dalzell, Esq., for defendant. Jury out.

Legal Notes.

In Common Pleas Court, No. 1, suit was entered by the Commonwealth *ex. rel.* Matt Keep vs. George Neubert, et al., to recover $200 for which judgment was given in favor of Keep some time since and for which he now seeks to hold Neubert's bondsmen, Oswald Werner and Henry Knoeble responsible. Neubert had been Alderman of the Third ward, city, and Keep was his Constable. The latter alleges that the Squire withheld $200 of fees due.

W. S. Carroll, a minor, by his next friend, brought suit for damages against Walter Ferguson, claiming $1,000. The allegation is that while young Carroll was passing the store of defendant he was unprovokedly attacked and severely lacerated by a ferocious dog belonging to said defendant, the wounds resulting in permanent injuries.

The Common Pleas Courts Nos. 1 and 2 were engaged yesterday in hearing cases on the argument list.

The Thirty-third street sewer case was up before the Judges of the Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday.

MRS. ANN SWEENY.

Sees Perfectly Again After Six Years Cataract Blindness.

On November 1st Dr. Sadler, the Oculist, No. 256 Penn avenue, extracted a hard cataract from the right eye of the above named lady, who resides at the corner of Thirtieth and Sarah streets, South Side. For six long years she had been too blind to see objects, and one year before very imperfectly. On the 25th the Doctor fitted her with glasses with which she can see to read the finest print one foot distant, which result is considered the height of perfection in cataract operations. Mrs. S. suffered no pain after the operation. Her sister, Mrs. W. C. Dilks, of Sewickley, attended her while at the Doctor's Infirmary.

No Pain, Positively.
In extracting teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial human eyes adjusted.

THE SMALLPOX

The Pittsburgh Board of Health Take Action Towards Prevention—Looking After the School Children.

Councils having granted the Board of Health of our city the necessary funds with which to continue their good work, a special meeting was had yesterday afternoon, when, as will be seen below, decisive action was taken to prevent the smallpox epidemic, now feared by many. There was a full attendance of members and Major Slagle presided.

After some discussion on the question, Dr. Thomas offered the following:

Resolved, That all officers of our city schools are requested to prohibit any child who has not a distinct vaccination mark upon its arm, from attending their respective schools until such time as it has been vaccinated; also that the Health Officer be instructed to notify the Principals of the public schools as cases of smallpox occur in their districts.

Dr. Asdale thought the resolution did not go far enough. He proposed as an amendment that there be required from each pupil attending the schools a certificate signed by its parent or guardian as follows:

I do hereby certify that.....is.....years of age; that there has not been a case of smallpox in my family at any time within the last two months; that there has not been a case of varioloid in my family within the last thirty days; that all members of my family have been properly vaccinated; that if any member of my family should be attacked by contagious disease I will immediately withdraw all my children from school until such time as the School Board may direct.

.....
Parent or Guardian.

.....
Director.

During the discussion following Dr. A. read an act of assembly giving the Board of Health privilege, or rather making it incumbent upon the Board to take any and all measures for the suppression of pestilence as the judgment of members should dictate. The Doctor therefore suggested that all School Directors be requested to require such certificates from pupils. The suggestion, amendment and original resolution of Dr. Thomas were then adopted as a whole.

A communication was read from St. Paul's Orphan Asylum requesting that the physician of the Board be instructed to vaccinate the inmates of the institution. The paper stated that there are about 50 of the 500 children in the institution who had never been vaccinated. The Board decided to furnish the virus to the institution and suggested that the asylum physician perform the vaccination.

A resolution was adopted suggesting that no public school be closed, except after investigation of and report upon the expediency of such action by the Board of Health.

A lengthy essay on smallpox and on the discovery and efficiency of vacination, was next read by Dr. Asdale. He took the ground that vacination was almost a positive preventive against the loathsome disease. He then presented the following:

Resolved, That a number of physicians be appointed as assistant vaccinators by this board, and shall be governed by the following rules:

1. To use strictly pure and fresh animal vaccine (which shall be furnished at cost by the Health Officer), or in lieu of this lymph freshly taken from the arms of carefully selected and healthy children who are the subjects of primary vaccination.

3. They shall employ surface scarification and make four prints in one-third of an inch square.

3. To examine and report to the Health office the result of all cases of vacination by them.

4. To vaccinate only subjects of charity who cannot pay; each physician to make oath that he has examined into the circumstances of the persons vaccinated.

5. Compensation shall be at the rate of twenty-five cents for each mark made and only successful vaccinations to be paid for and in no case shall cost more than one dollar.

The resolution and rules were referred to the Sanitary Committee, with the understanding that they would be adopted and also that the committee named appoint physicians in different parts of the city as assistant vaccinators.

Adjourned.

ALLEGHENY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Adjourned Meeting—Reports of the Meat and Milk Inspector—Health Officer Hoch Reports a Decrease in Smallpox Cases.

An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny Board of Health was held last evening, Mr. Beadell in the chair.

The remonstrance from citizens of the Ninth ward against using the Marine Hospital as a pest house, referred to the Board by the Common Council, was received and filed.

Meat Inspector Drexler's report for November was read, showing the confiscation, during the month, of 1,355 pounds of meat, 62 head of live stock, four barrels of eggs, three barrels of fish, 300 quarts of plums, thirty-five boxes of peaches and three wagon loads of vegetables, all of which were unfit for use. The Inspector states that there is a great improvement in the cleanliness of the market and slaughter houses.

The report of Mr. Drexler as Milk Inspector was also presented, stating that it would require an expenditure of about $50 to procure an apparatus for inspecting milk. The Inspector was authorized to procure everything necessary to enable him to properly discharge his duties.

The sub-committee appointed to select a site for a pest house reported, through their chairman, Mr. Heagy, that there was a vacant house on Butcher's Run that would answer the purpose, and could be obtained. The only objection in the case was the enormous rent asked.

The Health Officer reported that the smallpox was decreasing, no new cases having occurred since last Wednesday. The number of cases reported during the week was 22. The average of vaccinations per day was 139.

The Health Officer made a statement in regard to the report published in the papers that a colored man died in the hospital on Monday last, of smallpox, and that his body was not buried until Wednesday. According to the Health Officer, the only error in the publication was that the man died on Tuesday.

It was moved that the City Physician be instructed to visit the Smallpox Hospital every day. Carried.

Adjourned.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MR. FRANCIS MURPHY will deliver a temperance address at Library Hall to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Admission free.

REV. RUFUS S. GREEN, of Westfield, New York, will preach in the Third Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening.

At the First Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath, the 3d December, the sermons of the pastor, Rev. S. F. Scovel, will be on the following themes: Morning service, "The Seven Spirits." Evening service, "The Church and the Average Man."

"CREMATION and the Bible," will be the subject of Rev. T. Leroy Senour, at the Central Presbyterian church, Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, to-morrow, Sabbath, at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers and worship will be the subject for the morning service at 10:30 o'clock.

At Fourth Avenue Baptist church there will be service at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M. to-morrow, conducted by the revivalists, Rev. A. N. Graves and Professor H. C. Leland. At the afternoon service Rev. Dr. Pearson, the pastor, will baptize a large number of believers.

PROFESSOR H. F. MILLER, of Akron, Ohio, will preach at the Universalist church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, to-morrow. Subject of morning discourse, "Individual Responsibility," especially for young men and women. Evening subject, "Moral Power of Christians."

THE quarterly meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary, connected with the Pittsburgh Baptist Association, will be held on Thursday afternoon, December 7th, at three o'clock, in the Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, on Monday, December 4th, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Question for discussion—How far should civil authority be used to correct immorality, as profanity, intemperance, etc. Opened by Dr. Jennings.

THE next regular meeting of the Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will be held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, on Monday, December 4th, at 10 o'clock A